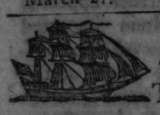
Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 88 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, March 25, 1794. [Whole No. 547.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf



For Sale,
The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, She is a ſtaunch veſſel, not two years old, and may be put to ſea immediately. For terms apply to
GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for ſale,
Pork, Lard, and Hams as uſual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few caſks Timothy Seed—alſo
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron caſtings, in any form executed on the ſhorteſt notice.
March 14. *dtot

For Boſton,

The Brig
DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Maſter:
WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.
3d Mon. 14, 1794. diw.

For Boſton,
THE BRIG

George & Harriot,
Joſiah Bernard, Maſter.

WILL ſail the 25th inſt. has good accommodations. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board ot Mr. Sims's wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 17. di25

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, are and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
A PERFECT
Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.
White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.
The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.
Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.
A few hampers of Champaigne wine, ſix years old.
ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearſkin Muffs,
And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.
LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few caſks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for ſale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,
Leghorn hats, ſans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

INFORMATION
Is Requeſted
By the Editor, of a Mr. William Kilton, a Brick Layer, who went from New-England, and was at Philadelphia 1ſt Auguſt, 1793, ſince which time nothing has been heard of him—Great relief will be afforded to his aged parents and friends, by any intelligence concerning him—as they are fearful that he has fallen in the late general calamity.
March 22.

WHEREAS an alias ſubpœna has iſſued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the ſuit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the ſaid MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS: This is to give notice to the ſaid ROBERT, that he be and appear at the ſaid Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the ſeventh day of April next, at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, to anſwer the matters alledged in the ſaid petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.
March 5, 1794. *1aw4w
To Robert Evans.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*
In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

Scheme of a Lottery,
To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
800		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immdiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,
The Houſe N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground
On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to
SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.
March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I confeſs I have been a good deal ſurpriſed to find in almoſt every circle where the converſation happened to turn upon politics, that the people were generally ignorant of our having exceeded our treaty with the French, in permitting the ſale of prizes in our ports—and they have ſtarted with ſurprize at the aſſertion. this is a proof how neceſſary it is that government ſhould uſe every means to enlighten the citizens at ſuch an important ſeaſon, and ſhews the abſolute neceſſity of adopting ſome plan of education for the lower claſſes of the people, who are always liable to be miſled by deſigning knaves. Let our public meetings (ſuch as the ſtate-houſe yard on Tueſday laſt*) and the gallery in the play-houſe, ſpeak more fully the claims of the people upon this head, and even the gallery in congreſs on a recent occaſion. The very exiſtence of a Republic depends upon the virtue of the people. Who would not rejoice to ſee Congreſs occupied (if the conſtitution has delegated to them the power) upon ſo grand a work? And if it has not, ſuch power might probably be obtained upon a repreſentation to the different States from that body, who muſt have ſeen enough in this place, during their reſidence this ſeſſion, to convince them of the neceſſity of it. At a future opportunity I promiſe to give you the outlines of a plan which I have long contemplated, if you will give it a corner in your paper; and I hope to live to ſee Congreſs engaged in proſecuting ſo neceſſary a meaſure.

To return to the ſubject.—The language of a great part of our citizens upon the late proceedings of the Britiſh, runs thus, "They have firſt interrupted our trade to France in the carriage of ſuch articles as were not decreed contraband, contrary to the practice of all former wars—and now they have undertaken to ſay, that we ſhall not trade at all with the French Colonies, and have piratically ſeized our veſſels without giving us the leaſt notice of their intentions, and contrary to all former uſage."

It is true, they have done all this, but it is not equally true that they are without a precident for adopting *new things*. We have ſet them the example; for according to our own confeſſion, we have (in permitting the French to ſell their prizes) done what is "unfounded in the practice of France, or in that of any other nation" that is, we have done what never any nation did before. The Britiſh have copied after us, and we are now at iſſue by the *foreneſs* we feel, when we find the ſame thing retaliated upon ourſelves; we may make ſome calculations, what may be the feelings of the Britiſh in their ſituation. To be uſed ill is diſagreeable, but to have no notice of the approach of ill uſage is very grating to our feelings—the ſcripture adage comes to our aid here, "Firſt pluck out the Beam that is in thine own eye, and then ſhalt thou ſee

* I expected an invitation would have been given by thoſe gentlemen who exalted themſelves above their fellows, on Tueſday evening, to any one who might chuſe it, to come forward and object to any of the reſolutions, or throw further light upon the buſineſs if they thought proper; but they choſe to keep it all to themſelves: no ſuch offer or invitation was given—this to be ſure is for the honor of free diſcuſſion, and worthy of the men who could produce important reſolutions & call upon the multitude to adopt them at the ſame inſtant, indeed ſo ready were they to adopt any thing, that I am convinced if any one had been hardy enough to preſent himſelf to object to the proceedings, he would have been hooted and called an Ariſtocrat, Engliſh Agent, &c. &c. if he had eſcaped without a broken head.

clearly the Mote that is in thy brothers eye." We search the works of authors, (Vattel, Blackstone, Puffendorf,) who have laid down the law of nations, and make large quotations from them, professing to govern our conduct † in all cases by them, where treaty does not interfere, and we are the first to give to the world an example of a violation of all national law, in one of its most essential articles, "*We have* (to use the Secretary's own words) *done what is unstipulated in our own treaties, and unfounded in the practice of France, or in that of any other nation,*" and this we call neither "aiding nor assisting any."

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† Far be it from me to detract from the merit of Mr. Jefferson's writings, they would do honor to any man in any age or country—but these contradictions are additional evidence how liable to err, the most knowing of us are.

The following was omitted yesterday for want of room.

For the Gazettee of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

In this alarming crisis when war is so much talked of that it is almost become familiar to our ears, it is the duty of every good citizen to weigh well the causes of the present uneasiness in the public mind, and the consequences of an improper direction being given to it. The injuries and aggressions of the British government, which have excited the most lively sensations among us are, 1st. The detention of the Western Posts—2d. The truce between Potugal and Algiers—3d. The seizure of vessels carrying provisions to the ports of France—4th. The piratical conduct of British cruizers in the West Indies—5th. The instructions of 6th Nov. and the consequent seizure and condemnation of our vessels in the West-Indies.

1st. The detention of the Posts. This is deemed by us a violation of the treaty of peace; Great Britain attempts a justification by alledging that the United States have also violated it by laws of the states, and decisions af the state courts, restraining the recovery of British debts; it is answered on the part of the United States, that even admitting this to have been the case, yet the detention of the posts was an infraction of the treaty, antecedent to any such laws or decisions. It must in candor be admitted, that the conduct of some of the states, with respect to debts, may be viewed in some measure as a departure from the rigid construction of the treaty; at the same time, candor ought to make allowances for the situation of this country, and to suggest many causes of justification. The state laws were in general favorable to the mass of British creditors, for had the courts been thrown open immediately after the peace, not above one in a hundred of those creditors would have been paid, and the debtors would all have been ruined: no discrimination was made in any state against British creditors, but they were always placed on the same footing as American creditors. Still however, there may exist some doubt on the subject, and it may not be so clear a case as to justify a war. It is true the courts are all open at present to the recovery of debts, but if there has been an infraction of the treaty on our part at any time since the peace, it may furnish a pretext on the other part for not immediately fulfilling it. The fur trade is not an object in itself of sufficient magnitude to indemnify us for a war; the bravery of our frontier people and our western army, which has lately been successful, will keep the Indians quiet, notwithstanding the British may continue for a few years to hold those posts: it is not in the nature of things that they should be able to hold them much longer: The extension of our settlements, in their vicinity, the bold and enterprising disposition of the settlers, and the frequent desertions of the troops which garrison the posts, will soon induce the British government to abandon them.

2dly. The truce between Portugal and Algiers.—In moments of passion when our sympathy is justly excited for the dreadful sufferings of our unhappy countrymen, it is natural for us to execrate and swear vengeance against those who have in any respect been accessary to their misfortunes. But we should view the subject, as between the United States and Great Britain. To say that Great Britain has let loose the Algerine pirates upon us, is a figure of speech which is incorrect. Had Britain felt a very friendly disposition towards this country, it is probable she would not have made that truce for Portugal without stipulating a security for us; but are there any ties which connect us with Britain? Are there any existing causes of obligation on her part? Has our conduct been such for some years past, as to authorise us to expect on the part of Britain, partiality, preference and favor? Let us examine our public prints; the incessant torrents of abuse against Britain, the accounts of toasts, processions, and rejoicings for the defeat of her armies, will immediately satisfy us that we had no right to expect that Great Britain should digress from the strict line of her own policy to accommodate herself to our's: our partiality for France, however natural it may be, has led to such open and avowed animosity against the British nation, that it would have been folly to have expected in return from Great Britain, proofs of kindness and friendship.

Our government indeed, with one exception, has been neutral: Mr. Jefferson in his correspondance with Mr. Genet, makes a merit of deviating from our neutrality in allowing the sale of prizes not warranted by treaty; and boasts of our exertions to pay our debt to France.

These deviations might excite umbrage in the other belligerent powers; but upon the whole, the federal government, considering the biass of the people, has been highly meritorious, and their conduct should have a due effect on the British cabinet. A law has passed one branch of the federal legislature, to prevent the sale of prizes; if it passes the other, then the decided neutrality of the government will be an offset against the decided partiality of a considerable part of the people.

How then does this question stand as between the United States and Great Britain; the latter makes a truce in behalf of an old friend and close ally with a formidable adversary, without stipulating a security or a participation in that truce for a nation, the inhabitants of which have manifested the most decided partiality for her most bitter enemies, and the government of which has not required such a security or even her mediation. Where then is the cause of hostility?

3. The seizure of vessels laden with provisions for France. This measure was adopted in pursuance of a stipulation entered into between Great Britain, Russia, Spain, &c. All those powers are answerable for it, & war against one on that score, would be war against all. The British Minister attempts a justification of it from the authority of writers on the law of nations, particularly 2 Vattel, 72, 73, and urges, that by the doctrine, there laid down, they have not gone so far as they would have been justified in proceeding, considering the prospect they have of reducing their enemy by such means, the instructions not extending to all kind of provisions, rice being excepted, nor to confiscations; that the existing circumstances justify them in considering grain as among contraband articles, and therefore coming within the President's proclamation, that the French government (and not individuals) are the only importers of grain into that country, that the measure was so guarded by directing the property to be paid for, together with the freight, that the owners could suffer no loss, a liberal price being always allowed in the cases.

Whether this explanation be or be not consistent with the law of nations, it is not perhaps necessary to explore; these remarks, however occur:

1st. That it is not probable any act of our government would produce a departure from a system established by all the combined powers as one deemed by them indispensable for their own safety.

2d. That it is as little probable, any further inconvenience will result to us, from this system, as the conduct of the French government, by payments in assignats, embargoes, and other acts of violence, will be a sufficient restraint on our merchants, from sending provisions to France in American bottoms: It is more probable, that the French government, aware of this, will continue to pursue the wise policy they have adopted of sending their specie, ships and convoys to our ports for grain.

3d. The piratical conduct of the commanders of British cruizers in the West-Indies. A complaint having been made on this head to the British Government, Lord Grenville requested our Minister Mr. Pinckney, to select some instances where the evidence was clear, in order to institute criminal prosecutions against the offenders and promised the fullest support of the law-officers of the crown. Mr. P. informs our executive, that he was endeavouring to fix upon some strong cases where the evidence might be sufficient to ensure conviction: He adds in the same letter that he believes it to be the desire both of the British government and the people in general, to be upon good terms with us; this being the case, no just cause of war can arise until it be known, that the promise has not been observed.

4th. The instructions of the 6th of November, signed H. Dundas, and the consequent seizures.

The true import of these instructions must be first considered, independent of the proceedings in the West-Indies. The instructions direct that our vessels under certain circumstances shall be carried into the British Islands "*for certain adjudication.*" What is the meaning of the words "legal adjudication?" Civilians say they imply nothing more than an adjudication by law whether a vessel or cargo is or is not liable to condemnation; lawyers of eminence in this city have given the same opinion, the law officer of the crown in Jamaica, gives the same opinion; he says that to guard against the irregular conduct of commanders of cruizers, they are directed to carry neutral vessels suspected of having enemy's property or contraband goods on board into port for trial, and that the instructions mean nothing more; Lord Grenville, who probably drew up the instructions, in a note to Mr. Pinckney, speaking of some American vessels in London, which had been libelled in the Admiralty Court, says they were in a *course of legal adjudication*, meaning only that they were under trial. So far then it is clear that the *instructions*, in themselves, do not breathe hostility.

As to the proceedings in the vice-admiralty courts in the West-Indies, information varies; by some accounts it is said, that there have been no condemnations, except in Montserrat, by others we are informed, that they have taken place in some other Islands.

The Judges of these Courts may have proceeded to condemnation from ignorance or corruption; it is well known that the persons sent out to the British colonies as Judges, are not generally the best lawyers or the best men; they are frequently dissipated extravagant, debauched, and ignorant persons of influential connections, who have interest enough to get these appointments. This was generally the case with us while colonies, and was one of the curses we got rid of by our independence; it is among the curses which the remaining colonies groan under. No one will deny that the conduct of some of these Judge-lings has been infamous and abominable, and that the British government ought upon information of their proceedings, to dismiss and punish them. But is their conduct a cause of war? We are precluded from saying that it is. When the British government complained that some of our inferior Courts had established decrees which were an infraction of the treaty of peace, what was the answer of our Executive? "No nation, says Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mr. Hammond, page 56, can answer for perfect exactitude of proceedings in all their *inferior Courts*: It *suffices* to provide a *supreme* judicature, where all *error* and *partiality* will be *ultimately* corrected." We cannot then complain of a refusal to do justice on the part of the British Cabinet, until an appeal has been made from the Vice-Admiralty Courts in the West-Indies, which are inferior Courts, to the Admiralty Courts in England. This is certainly a grievance of no inconsiderable magnitude to the parties, and many of them will probably be induced by the trouble and expence to abandon their vessels to the captors. But, in a case like the present, our government should interpose its aid and affist the sufferers. The Executive would be fully authorized, under such circumstances, to advance money to the Captains or owners of the condemned vessels for the purpose of prosecuting appeals: If the Supreme Court of Admiralty, as Mr. J. says, corrects the error of partiality of the inferior Courts and awards restitution and damages, we are bound by our own doctrines, to be content: If the iniquitous sentences be confirmed, and the Cabinet of St. James's, on a demand, refuse full compensation for the vessels and cargoes which have been unjustly seized, then hostility and retaliation against that nation will be justifiable, and all parties will be united in the most vigorous efforts to obtain redress for our violated rights.

These are the measures which ought immediately to be pursued, and while the issue of them remains uncertain, the country ought to be put in a condition to defend itself against invasion, and to assert its dignity.

A Moderate Man.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, January 29.

The SPEECH of Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, in reply to Mr. Madison, on the subject of the Commercial Regulations.

[CONTINUED]

The gentleman had been much displeased at his having commented on the omission of the Secretary of State to mention that while the *tobacco* of the United States paid in Great Britain a duty of 1/3, all other foreign tobacco paid 3/6. As an apology for that omission, (which Mr. Smith could not but deem material, especially as the Secretary laid great stress on other duties,) the gentleman had alledged that the circumstance was perfectly immaterial, inasmuch as the duty of 1/3 was itself so high as to diminish the consumption, and inasmuch as there was no other country which could be our competitor in that article. To this he answered, first, that tobacco being an artiele not of necessity but of caprice, and being consumed in small quantity by each individual a high duty could not be felt; secondly, that tobacco was obtainable from other countries; it appeared from documents of authority, that in the years 1744, 5, 6, the imports of tobacco into Great Britain had been annually abont 62,000 hogsheads, of which only 44,000 were from the American colonies, the residue, 18,000 *being from other countries*. From the same documents it further appeared that in 1774 Great Britain imported from the American colonies 96,000 hogsheads which was nearly the whole of the tobacco she imported that year: The inference resulting from this circumstance was, that the *difference* of duty *in favor of American tobacco* had then destroyed a competition *which did before exist*. He admitted that this discrimination of duties in our favor was a relict of her colony system, but it's object was to encourage the growth of tobacco in this country, by giving to it a monopoly of the British market, and it appeared that this object was obtained; and it was to be inferred, that a continuance of the effect was procured by a continuance of the system. If we have not much competition now, it does not follow that it might not arise. What was there to hinder it's being raised on equally good terms in any quantity in any of the southern ports of this continent in possession of the different powers of Europe, Spain, Portugal, Holland?

Portugal, it had been said, could not be our competitor, for she received our tobacco; the report says that it is prohibited; he understood some small quantity had been smuggled to that country; it was certain that only 62 hogsheads had been exported thither the year before last, and only 5 the last year. In comparing the footing on which our commerce stood with France and Great Britain, the gentleman had dwelt on particular circumstances; that was not a fair mode of comparison, the question ought to be an aggregate one; are we as well *upon the whole* with this or that country? If we are, we ought not to deal out a worse measure to one than to another. The *indirect commerce* which Great Britain denies us, and which France till lately granted us, is not at present very material to us, as we could not multiply our navigation enough to derive great benefit from it, without injury; to divert our capital from more profitable branches to the mere carrying trade would be unwise; 'tis desireable only to a country, like Holland, of little production and great capital; but even France now excludes us from the indirect commerce with her by her late navigation act: The systems of the two countries, then, in respect to the navigation in Europe, stand precisely *on the same footing*; and in respect to their West-Indies, the war has let our vessels into the British as well as the French Islands, and there can be little doubt that our right to send our vessels to the French Islands will terminate with the war.

(Speech to be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 27.

Carnot, in the name of the committee of Public safety, read the following letter,

Salicerti, Richard, Ferron, Robespiere and Barras, to their colleagues, composing the committee of Public Safety.

Head-Quarters, Toulon, Dec. 20.
Second year of the Republic,
One and indivisible.

"The army of the Republic, dear colleagues, entered Toulon yesterday, at 7 in the morning, after 5 days and 5 nights fighting and fatigue; it burnt with impatience to give the assault; 4,000 shells were ready; but the cowardice of the enemy, who had evacuatad the place after having spiked all their cannon on the ramparts, rendered the scaling useless.

"When the enemy knew the capture

of the Engliſh redoubt and the whole promontory, and ſaw all the heights of Pharon occupied by the diviſion of General Lapoype, terror ſeized them. They entered Toulon in treachery, they kept themſelves there like cowards, and quitted it like villains. They blew up the Themiſtocles, which ſerved as a priſon for the patriots; happily the latter, except ſix, found means to eſcape during the fire. They burnt nine of our ſhips, and carried away three; fifteen are reſerved to the republic, among which muſt be remarked the ſuperb Sans-culottes, of 130 guns Some boats approached as far as the harbor whilſt we were in Toulon; but two field pices placed on the quay, diſperſed them. Four frigates were already burning, when the galley ſlaves, who are the moſt honeſt people in Toulon, cut their cables and extinguiſhed the fire. The rope yard and the wood magazine are not damaged. Fire threatening to conſume the general magazine we commanded 500 workmen to cut off the communication. There are ſome frigates left, ſo that the Republic ſtill has a reſpectable naval force here. We found proviſions of every kind, of which a ſtatement is making out, which we will ſend to you.

"The national vengeance is diſplaying itſelf, and ſhooting goes on briſkly. All the marine officers are already terminated.

"The Republic ſhall be revenged in a manner worthy of it! The manes of the patriots ſhall be appeaſed.

"One of our batteries has ſunk an Engliſh frigate.

"*Salicetti, Freron, Ricard, Robeſpierre, Barras.*"

December 29.

Barrere appeared at the tribune. Citizens, ſaid he, you have heard with rapture the ſucceſſes at Toulon, you will learn with courage the check we have received at Perpignan. If the Mediterranean is free, and the Eaſtern Pyrenees are ſtill in ſlavery, it is in the midſt of viciſſitudes that Republican minds receive a double temper and riſe with renovated vigour.

The courage of a choſen body of our troops had retaken Villelongue, but new treachery has ſurrendered places in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees. Perpignan is threatened. The treacherous commander Daffaux ſurrendered the fort St. Elme, after having fired on our troops with caſe ſhot. Thus the moſt ignorant of all the ſoldiers of Europe, the moſt ſuperſtitious people in the world, have alone obtained any ſucceſs on the ſoil of liberty; but orders are already given, every thing is at this moment changed, repreſentatives, generals, etat-major, troops, all is regenerated: The iron of France will overcome the gold of Mexico; and the ſlaves of Madrid will ſoon ſhrink from the preſence of the conquerors of Toulon.

If the Vendee is deſtroyed, as I have confirmed to you by the report of the Repreſentatives of the people and generals. If the interior parts of the Republic are ſhortly to be entirely cleanſed from the filth of Royaliſm and purged from the counter-revolutionary leaven, wha thave we to fear? A formidable army is about to appear at the foot of the Eaſtern Pyrenees. We hourly expect happy tidings from the Rhine. The North will feel our ſtrength in its turn, and the coaſts will be preſerved.

Barrere then communicated the letters of the General diviſion d'Aout, of Boiſſet, and of the repreſentatives of the people at eaſtern Pyrenees. They inform that Bagnols, port Vendre, Callioure are in the hands of the Spaniards. The forts have been ſurrendered: The army is entirely routed: It is ſuſpected that ſome perſons are highly criminal. It is not known what has become of Fabre, and Gaſton is blocked up in Perpignan. The greateſt expedition has been uſed in putting Aignes-mortes, Cette and Agde in a ſtate of defence.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.

Extract of an authentic letter.

It is utterly in vain for the Emperor to truſt to the reſources of his own dominions, for they are exhauſted, and unleſs he is countenanced in making a loan in England, his efforts muſt be feeble. The King of Pruſſia does not diſguiſe his meaning. He either is, or effects to be poor, and he ſays explicitly that he muſt be ſubſidized: and we are given to underſtand that the Britiſh Miniſters are reſolved to go on, and that a treaty for ſubſidizing Pruſſia is actually in negociation.

Of the events which have paſſed in France we have the moſt afflicting accounts. Nothing can reſiſt the impetuoſity of the Republicans. Every where they have been ſucceſsful. We cannot give you a perfect idea of the gloom that has overſpread this place by the news from Toulon, and no leſs diſaſtrous accounts from the Rhine. No leſs than 30,000 men of the combined armies of Europe have fallen within the laſt fortnight. Not leſs than 50,000 ſouls in all have within the laſt fourteen days of this diſaſterous year periſhed, and ſo far has this butchery been from promoting the objects of the war, that it has almoſt to a certainty ſecured the triumph of Republicaniſm in France. We are diſgracefully expelled from the Mediterranean frontier; and letters from the Rhine ſay, that after the fatal 24th, Wurmſer had reſolved, by a Council of War to try the iſſue of only one more attack, to retrograde with all the force, and to reſume the ſtrong poſition at Weiſſembourg, here to make his laſt deſperate ſtand. On the 24th, according to daily cuſtom, he was attacked by 30,000 Frenchmen, though he had been reinforced by the troops of the Palatinate and by the Prince de Conde, and fought the whole day with his uſual courage and obſtinacy, his line was broken. His left wing in part compoſed by the troops of the Palatinate, was by the enemy, charged, and routed towards the evening; and nothing but the night ſaved them from total ruin. Their loſs was conſiderable. The Emigrants alſo left 500 on the field—and the whole army is ſo extenuated, and reduced by thoſe daily attacks, ſo harraſſing as well as ſo murderous, that we have loſt all hopes of the capture of Landau, or of being able to continue in France.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 25.

The following reſolution in ſubſtance paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States this day: By a very great majority—viz.

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, (the Senate agreeing thereto,) that all trade be prohibited from the United States, to any foreign port or place, for a term not exceeding thirty days; and that the Preſident of the United States be authorized and empowered, to give the neceſſary directions to the Officers of the Revenue, to carry this reſolution into effect.

A meſſage was received by the Houſe of Repreſentatives from the Preſident of the United States, communicating two letters from Mr. Skipwith, conſul of the United States at St. Euſtatia, exhibiting a detail of the depredations and ſpoliations of the Britiſh cruiſers on the commerce and navigation of the United States—It appears from theſe letters, that nearly 130 American veſſels have been condemned in the Britiſh Iſlands, The meſſage and letters, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, were referred to a ſelect committee, to conſider and report thereon, particularly with reſpect to providing the means for diſcharging the expences incurred by Mr. Skipwith, in ſupporting a large number of American captains and ſeamen who have loſt their veſſels, and furniſhing them with the means of returning to their own country.

ABSTRACT.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in the State Houſe Yard, the 22d inſt:

A report was received from the committee appointed at a former meeting to form a plan to carry into execution a reſolution for eſtabliſhing a fund to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow-citizens who, ſailing in veſſels belonging to this port have been captured and enſlaved by the Algerine, or any other piratical ſtate.

This report propoſes that a committee of five perſons be appointed in each ward to ſolicit donations for this benevoleut purpoſe—that a board of truſtees, conſiſting of 13 perſons and a treaſurer, be appointed to manage the buſineſs—and that the board endeavor to procure the eſtabliſhment of a ſimilar fund in each of the United States:

The report was unanimouſly adopted, and George Latimer, John Barclay, John Swanwick, Jacob Morgan, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Meade, Thos. M'Kean, Iſrael Iſrael, Alex. Boyd, Caleb Lownes, John Dunlap, Robt. M'Kean, and Stephen Girard were appointed as the board of truſtees, and were empowered to ſelect their committees for collection in the ſeveral wards.

The following letter from Meſſrs. Wignell and Reinagle by order was read—

To the gentlemen of the committee appointed to report a plan for the relief of American citizens, captured by the Algerines.

Gentlemen,

We perceive by an advertiſement in today's newſpaper, that the citizens of Philadelphia contemplate the eſtabliſhment of a fund to relieve and redeem our brethren who languiſh in captivity at Algiers. From motives of fraternal humanity towards thoſe unfortunate citizens, and with a grateful ſolicitude to manifeſt our reſpect for a community to whoſe liberality and patronage we are ſo highly indebted, we beg that on behalf of the managers and company of the New-Theatre, you will be pleaſed to preſent to the general meeting, ſummoned for this evening, the offer of contributing to the propoſed fund the profits of one night's entertainment at the Theatre.

We are with reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt ob'dt. ſervants,
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

On motion,

Reſolved, That the benevolent contribution meditated by Meſſrs. Wignell and Reinagle's letter, as above be accepted, that their beneficent communication with the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed, and that the thanks of this meeting be preſented to Meſſrs. Reinagle, on behalf of the managers and company of the New Theatre, for their truly charitable interpoſition.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman.
ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.

March 22.

* * The truſtees above named are requeſted to meet this evening at 5 o'clock P. M. at the City Hall.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

AUTHENTIC.

Bourdeaux, December 26, 1794.

Joſeph Fenwick, Eſq.

SIR,

WE, the ſubſcribers, exhauſted by daily applications on the ſubject of our ſituations, and finding not only our future proſpects defeated, but extreme miſery ſtaring us in the face—we do now, All of us, call upon you as our organ to ſpeak through, to demand of the Repreſentatives of the people, whether we are to be conſidered as friends or enemies: if the former, you are then to claim the fulfilment of the treaties exiſting between the two Republics—if the latter, you will then demand a ſufficient number of ſhips to carry us and our people home, and we will without delay, abandon our veſſels and properties, and ſeek that juſtice from our own government, which is denied us here.

We alſo obſerve with aſtoniſhment, that partialities are going forward, and that particular intereſts are gratified without any reaſon for ſo doing, that will bear daylight. Sir, it is your duty, as Conſul of the United States, and it is becoming you as a man, to look into theſe tranſactions, and if the repreſentatives have been deceived, to ſet them right; for it is obvious to all of us, that ſince their arrival, the old regime has been overthrown, which dealt out jobbs and favors to particular individuals at the expence of the many; and as Americans, we are all equal, and there ought to be no preference.

We make not theſe obſervations from jealouſy againſt our fellow-citizens who have got away and are now going; but for the ſake of truth and juſtice, which it is your duty to do us, and your duty to the repreſentatives to make known. And we further add, Sir, that your perſonal character will be implicated, if you do not fulfil our wiſhes on this head.

[*Signed by Thirty-Seven.*]

Bourdeaux, Dec. 27, 1793.

To all the Captains, and other Americans at Bourdeaux:

Gentlemen,

I have received your letter of this inſt. and note your remonſtrances. I ſincerely wiſh I had the means of relieving your preſent ſituation as Conſul of the United States. I have exhauſted every means of conciliatory negociation with the ſupreme executive authority now in this department, and I have regularly communicated our ſituation in my correſpondence to our Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Paris, without receiving any poſitive aſſurances of a ſpeedy redreſs of our grievances. I am ſtill prepared to adopt and execute with that celerity our critical ſituation demands, any other meaſures conſiſtent with my ſituation, that may be thought for the public good. If the meaſures we have heretofore purſued, have not been productive of that juſtice we, as friends to the French nation, are entitled to, I have done my duty, and not neglected the important intereſt my country has placed under my care, which my correſpondence will clearly manifeſt; and as to you, gentlemen, I am equally aſſured, that your general conduct has been ſuch, as to leave no ground or even colour of reproach, for the long and rigorous detention we have experienced here.

We have, in my opinion, ſtill one more duty to do, which is to join our efforts in other friendly meaſures to obtain redreſs as long as we have the means of keeping poſſeſſion of our veſſels; then in the cauſe of failure, we ſhall be juſtified towards ourſelves, our families, and our country, for the abandoning our veſſels, and ſeeking any other mode of living, and returning home, that our circumſtances and prudence may dictate. I therefore propoſe to you, that we aſſemble three times a week, (ſay every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evening) to concert meaſures of redreſs, and that as our caſe is important and preſſing, we begin this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Hotel of the United States, for that purpoſe.

I am reſpectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant,
(Signed)
JOSEPH FENWICK.

SHIP NEWS.

The following is a liſt of American Veſſels, condemned on the 24th ult. at St. Kitts—by Captain Sullivan of the Brig Kitty of Philadelphia, viz:

	[Valued at Dollars.
Ship Sidney, Porter, Baltimore,	50000
Snow Neptune, Town, Boſton,	1000
Brigs Murray, Windſor, Connecticut,	6100
Sally, Birchmore, Salem,	10000
Diana, Gardner, New-York,	2800
Bethiah, Lanthorp, Boſton,	27174
Stork, Holland, Newburyport,	17635
William Treado, do.	27700
Martha & Mary, Stanbury, Baltimore,	
Kitty, Sullivan, Philadelphia,	17320
Eſeguido, Glover, Norwich,	13428
Schooners Lucy, Grant, Boſton,	4000
Atlantic, Marſhall, do.	8900
Sally, Crowninſhield, Salem,	9600
Sally, Gray, do.	4700
Nelly, Wallis, Alexandria,	8000
Dolphin, Crampton, Rhode-Iſland,	8000
Commerce, Fairfield, Boſton,	10945
Alethia, Spraig, Providence,	6870
Ceres, Robinſon, New-York,	10500
Betſey, Freeman, Portland,	4000
Swallow, Fitch, Norwich,	4800
Dove, Iſaac, Baltimore,	20000
Sloops Dove, Harmſtead Weathersfield,	6700
Union, Wormer, Hartford,	6000
Fanny, Hoit, New-Haven,	4800
Sally, Telleton, New-York,	4000
Sally, Colley, Saleſbury,	6100
Condemned	250072
Libelled	69000
Total	319072

☞ Letters for the Brig Nancy, bound to Falmouth (England) will be received at the Poſt-Office till 7 o'Clock to-morrow morniug.

☞ The memorial of the Merchants of Charleſton, South-Carolina, was preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday by Mr. Pickens—through miſinformation, Mr. Smith was inſerted.

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* * *In the "Card" of Mr. S. publiſhed yeſterday the diſburſements on the "John" ſhould have been ſtated at* 900l. *ſter. inſtead of* 9000l—*which is a typographical error.*

SALES.

At 12 *o'Clock,*
TO-MORROW,
On Walnut ſtreet wharf, will be ſold on account of the Underwriters,
The cables, fails, ſtanding and running rigging, &c.
Saved from the wreck of the brig Betſey, Captain Chaſe, from the iſland of Jamaica, loſt on the iſland of Cuba.

EDWARD FOX. Auctioneer,
March 25.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
March 26,
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called
The Fair Penitent.
End of the Tragedy, a characteriſtic *Pantomimical* DANCE, *called*—
The Sailor's Landlady,
OR,
Jack in Diſtreſs.

Jack, Mr. Francis
Ned Haulyard *(with a new ſong)* Mr. Darley, jun.
Sailors, Meſſrs. Warrell, Bliſſet, Warrell. jun. Lee, Baſſin and De Moulin.
Laſſes, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miſs. Rowſon, & Miſs. Willems.
Landlady, Mr. Rowſon
Orange Girl, Mrs. De Marque.

To conclude with a double HORNPIPE by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called
Catharine & Petruchio,
OR
The Taming of the Shrew.

FOR SALE.

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. *d*

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. dam

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

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Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

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Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1wtu&ſtf

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

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The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets in Philadelphia; and its demenſions are 110 feet on Third ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

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March 8. ſmw4w

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March 17. tuth&ſ3w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe

AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of graſted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

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Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

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In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

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Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Baſil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant ſtates

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Baſil Gaither were ſeized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being ſo ſeiſed, Baſil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to ſell his, the ſaid Baſil's intereſt in the ſaid land, that afterwards the ſaid Benjamin ſold the ſaid land to a certain William Gaither for the conſideration of ſix hundred pounds which hath been ſince paid, that the ſaid William hath aſſigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the ſaid Benjamin for the conveyance of the ſaid land: The Complainant now further ſtates (and ſo appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-reſidents of the ſtate of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the proceſs of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inſerted in the newſpaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themſelves intereſted in the premiſes, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs for veſting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforeſaid.

Teſt,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&ſ3w

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IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

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January 23. m&th—tf